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FREEMEN FOR THE FRONT: CONFERRING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON ON THE CITY IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS AT GUILDFALL ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 12.

## OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

For an Englishman just now it is best to live in England, or in one of our colonies or dependencies, where the true Imperial spirit burns with a steady flame.

O to be in England  
Now that April's there!

sang Browning in pure lyrical rapture of the springtime. "O to be in England," I can hear many of our compatriots sighing, "now that the spirit of loyalty and devotion to every ideal for which her heart is steadfast nerves her arm to uphold her supremacy!" In the newspapers and in private letters I read much about the tribulation of English people who are passing through this ordeal for their native country in an atmosphere of foreign criticism. Hero in London it is easy to be philosophical, for we are bucklered on all sides by the common patriotism. But imagine the feelings of Englishmen in a Continental city, with their ears assailed every hour by the gibes of ignorant or malicious neighbours! A correspondent of a morning paper writes from Vienna that three out of four "intelligent" persons that he meets seriously believe that the British soldier in South Africa is "panic-stricken," and goes into action as "a condemned man walks to the scaffold." This does not distress me. I merely wonder at the standard of intelligence in Vienna, which swallows so greedily the thing that is not. But what a situation for the Englishman who has to listen to this in a Viennese club or drawing-room, and to disguise with polite circumlocution his opinion of the intellect and the manners of the company!

I have lately read an article by a German professor. His name is Delbrück, and he is deservedly eminent in his own particular walk. Unhappily, professors, and not German professors only, are fond of jumping out of their University chairs and prancing at large in the field of politics. Have we not known cases nearer home of professors who, on the strength of that sublime egotism which springs from intimacy with Greek roots, have lectured the nation on its spiritual coming and going? The German professor sometimes reminds me of Lewis Carroll's academic prodigy, who studied the law, and argued each case with his wife—

And the muscular strength it gave to my jaw  
Has lasted the rest of my life.

I suspect that a similar training has inspired Professor Delbrück's energy in warning the Kaiser to defer to German public opinion about England—that opinion which is so well informed, and so profoundly wise. Oddly enough, Herr Delbrück does not himself agree with this wisdom, for he admits that, on the merits of her quarrel with the Boers, England is right. But, although she is right, it would be wrong for England to conquer in this war. I am not familiar with the system of logic that is taught in a German University, and therefore this conclusion strikes me as unexpected. But it is irresistible to the German professor, who sees that if England should subdue the Transvaal, she will claim German East Africa as her "next booty." So with justice on our side, and a perfect right to crush the invaders of our territory and punish them signally for their temerity, we ought nevertheless to be driven out of South Africa, so that a German colony may have more elbow-room!

The only peacemaker in this war is the British Army, and there is every sign of the national resolve to fight until the Transvaal Republic has disappeared. That temper was plain enough in the London streets when the City Imperial Volunteers set out for South Africa. It has been admirably expressed by a foreigner, and I am anxious to do him justice, for he seems to be the one representative of the Continental military mind with any insight into the English character. When the news of General Buller's reverse at Colenso reached St. Petersburg, a Russian officer said to an English friend, "Now you will set your teeth, and put your shoulders together." In a country like ours, where ethical sentiment flowers on every hedgerow, there are always people who refuse to set their teeth, because they regard it as an irreligious act. They have gathered at Exeter Hall, and proclaimed a solemn league and covenant to "stop the war." The war, in their judgment, is un-Christian; but there are men among them who would have regarded war for the Armenians against the Sultan as a righteous enterprise. We might have imbruted our hands with the blood of Turks, and lost no holiness, for are not the Armenians Christians and the Turks followers of a false prophet? But to punish the aggression of the Christian Mr. Kruger, who refused decent government to men of our own race and then invaded the Queen's dominions, is a piece of wickedness that Exeter Hall cannot abide.

This singular state of mind is interesting to the psychologist. Why is the Armenian more beloved of Exeter Hall than the British Outlander? Is it on account of his religious faith or his moral conduct? I have always sympathised with the Armenians, and thought it intolerable that the Constantinople massacre, which was ordered as a defiance of Europe, should pass unavenged. But I have never heard that the Armenian in his commercial relations was morally superior to the average Briton who

sought his fortune in the Transvaal. Why, then, should Exeter Hall glow with the fervour of a crusade when it is a question of bairding Europe for the protection of the Armenians, and declaim against our bloodguiltiness for a war which has been thrust upon us by Mr. Kruger? Is it because he belongs to the great company of preachers? I have been reading a sermon of his, rugged and sinister, like all his eloquence. Here is an ominous passage: "John said, 'And there was war in heaven, but Satan will be bound and cast into the pit.'" Mr. Kruger, I am sure, is quite ready to identify the Satan of the present campaign. And here is an alarming development of Mr. Kruger's policy: "My desire is that everyone in this Republic should preach the Gospel to every nation, tongue, and kindred." Probably the terms of peace that Pretoria is willing to offer us include the despatch of preaching Boer commandos to our shores. It may be the height of Mr. Kruger's ambition to hold forth at Exeter Hall to the Queen and the Prince of Wales.

I am sorry for people who think it their duty to seek a divorce between ethical sentiment and common-sense. It is a pity they cannot come out of the atmosphere of religious fantasy, and brace their moral fibre with the secular air of the real world and its practical responsibilities. I was taken into a Scottish club the other day, when the first thing that caught my eye was a long list of members who were among the killed and wounded in South Africa. "Does this depress you?" I asked my host. "Does this make the blue bonnets over the border sick of the war?" Luckily, he was an old friend, or my Southern ears would have tingled with some very plain Scotch. We may be terribly unregenerate in the eyes of Exeter Hall, but our conviction is that an Empire won by the resolution of our ancestors must be upheld by equal resolution; and therefore the list of our dead is a roll of honour, not a text for sermons on the ungodliness of battle. I saw a despondent citizen seated on a weighing-machine in another club. He had in his hand a book which registered the fighting-weight of fellow-members. "I'm the heaviest of the lot," he murmured with a groan. It was not a serious matter for the ordinary man; but when your ambition is to bestride a Boer pony, you may indeed be weighed in the balance, and found, not wanting, but too overpowering.

I must beg my correspondents to write to me no more on the subject of the twentieth century. What am I to say to an arithmetician who delivers his mind thus: "Every almanack announces the fact, not that 1900 has begun, but that it is completed, and if we would only look the figures squarely in the face, we must confess this is so." So instead of beginning, as I had weakly supposed, on January 1, this present year expired on that day! But as we don't write 1901 till next January, we are suspended during the interval in some space of time which we call 1900, though it isn't! I wake in the night and rehearse this puzzle, and then I have a fevered dream of a philosopher who tries to persuade me that the only way to look arithmetic squarely in the face is to stand on one's head. Another correspondent politely surmises that my "opinion was probably written without reference to the calendar at the commencement of the Prayer-Book," wherein occur the words, "for the next century, that is, from the year 1800 till the year 1899 inclusive." This is called "an authoritative pronouncement." Alas! the origin of the authority is not vouchsafed to my secular understanding. No assertion in the Prayer-Book can prove that "1900 complete twelve months," as my correspondent puts it, "have passed since the received date of the birth of our Lord," when the nineteen hundredth is only just beginning.

But why argue any more? I am crushed by my friend who looks arithmetic squarely in the face and says, "It seems a funny thing for me, living as I am in the twentieth century, to be in communication with you who are still living in the nineteenth." I don't see the fun; it is tragedy! It is the flatteringunction of men in my profession that they are abreast of the times; but what is the good of a journalist who is a year behind? In 1901 we shall all be indisputably in the twentieth century; but that will afford no solace to me. I shall always be thinking of that correspondent at Seaford who has twelve months' start of the universe. Panting Time toils after him in vain. May I offer the humble petition that he will shed a few more beams from the twentieth century on belated travellers still in the nineteenth? We are desperately old-fashioned, and the ideas of a new era will be hailed with joy. I see that an American matron is struggling with the problem of discontented wives. She has established a school for their special training. They are taught cookery, sewing, and other arts of the Dark Ages; they also learn how "to hold their tongues when husbands are angry." Backward plodder though I am, this seems to me unworthy of advanced thought. Will my year-ahead counsellor tell us that in the twentieth century husbands are educated in meekness, and the tongues of wives are left to flow unhampered, like the mountain brooks? That is more in accordance with the progress of philosophy, so far as one poor student has been able to observe it.

## THE TRANSVAAL WAR REVIEWED.

BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

During the past fortnight there has been a marked renewal of activity in all the main centres of military movement in South Africa. Indirectly, if not directly, much of this is unquestionably due to the arrival of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener on Jan. 10, although the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief can hardly have had time to issue any very far-reaching orders as to actual operations. The mere fact that the campaign is to be henceforth prosecuted on lines essentially different from those on which our Generals proceeded up to the repulse of Buller's force on Dec. 15 is of itself sufficient to stimulate the energy, and accentuate the resourcefulness, of leaders perhaps for a moment somewhat disengaged by the course which events seemed to be taking. Reinforcements, too, have been steadily arriving week by week, and reconnaissances have been rendered possible which a short time ago would have left main bodies dangerously weak. Finally, although at the time of writing no definite news is to hand, everything points to a great struggle on the Tugela since Sir Redvers Buller cabled that he seized the pont at Potgieter's Drift on Jan. 11.

Travelling from east to west, we find the situation, generally speaking, unchanged as regards Kimberley, Mafeking, and Modder River. Mafeking continues to hold out with astonishing pertinacity, and it is officially stated that all was well there up to quite the end of the year. From Lourenço Marques there is hearsay news that the garrison was, on Jan. 9, still confident of continuing a stout defence, having plenty of lean cattle and tinned meats to last them some little time. From Kimberley there is no recent intelligence, but there never has been any serious apprehension as to the safety of this garrison. At Modder River the main body remains quiescent, for reasons which will, doubtless, be apparent later; but some excellent work has been done in the way of reconnoitring by the cavalry brigade under General Babington, in conjunction with forces under Colonel Pilcher from Belmont and Major Byrne from Kloofkastein. In the course of a lengthy reconnaissance which ended on Jan. 11, an advance was made for a distance of over twenty miles into the Orange Free State, this being the first time in the present war that the enemy's territory has been invaded by any considerable force.

General French has been indefatigable in his efforts to cut the Boer line of retreat from their position at Colesberg, and has evidently harassed the enemy greatly. On Jan. 14 a flying column boldly reconnoitred the western flank of the Boer position to within two miles of the Colesberg Bridge. On the morning of Jan. 15 the enemy retaliated by an attempt to take a hill held by a company of the Yorkshire Regiment and a detachment of the New Zealanders, and were repulsed at the point of the bayonet with a loss of twenty-one killed and about fifty wounded. This is the second time that the New Zealanders have distinguished themselves, and it is explicitly stated that the brisk movements and cheery self-reliance of those and other Colonials have had a marked effect upon the enemy.

Gatacre has been doomed to continued inaction by lack of reinforcements, of which he stands greatly in need, and which might well have been forthcoming by this time. All that he has been able to do has been to reconnoitre towards Stormberg, and to pay a visit to Molteno for the purpose of removing the stored flour and dismantling the mill machinery.

At home the preparations in connection with the despatch to South Africa of Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers are proceeding rapidly, and in some instances actual embarkations have already taken place. Towards the end of last week five Militia battalions were despatched, and on Saturday, amid tremendous enthusiasm, the first draft of the City of London Imperial Volunteers left Southampton in the *Briton* and the *Garth Castle*. Fresh cavalry regiments are being sent off, and it is freely stated that Sir Frederick Carrington is to be given an important command.

In India and the Colonies there seems to be on all sides a perfect blaze of generous patriotism. Indian Volunteers are being organised, and an Indian War Fund has been set on foot to which all classes are contributing liberally. Already some 1200 horses, the gift of native Princes, have been shipped to South Africa, where they will be indeed most warmly welcomed.

A number of sketches and water-colour drawings made by the late Mr. William Simpson—first and foremost amongst War Artists—attracted much attention at Messrs. Graves' Gallery, Pall Mall, and are being sold for the benefit of his widow. Few artists have had more varied experiences than the late Mr. Simpson, who for nearly fifty years was attached to the staff of *The Illustrated London News*. He travelled for this Paper from one end of the world to the other; he went through the campaigns of the Crimea and Indian Mutiny and the Franco-Prussian War; he accompanied the Prince of Wales on his tour in India, assisted at the great festivities on the occasion of the proclamation of the Empress of India, and at countless pageants in Europe, Asia, and America. He was as much at home at a gillies' ball at Balmoral as in the trenches before Sebastopol, and on the battlefield of Sedan as in planning the restoration of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus. His sketches, for the most part purposely slight in finish, abound in scenes of interest; while his more finished water-colour drawings show how strong the feeling for colour survived in the artist, whose chief work was interpreted in black and white. At this time the Simpson exhibition is specially interesting, as showing under what conditions war was carried on by ourselves five-and-forty years ago, and by our French and German critics in 1870.





DUBLINS AND INNISKILLINGS ACROSS THE TUGELA.

FACSIMILE SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. A. STEWART.

During the left attack on Colenso by General Hart's Brigade, some of the Dublin Fusiliers and some Inniskilling Fusiliers managed to get across the river and pushed forward, but were driven back by the tremendous fire poured in on them. The Dublin lost about fourteen drowned, and the Inniskillings three or four drowned, while crossing. The picture represents the men when they had just crossed.—EXTRACT FROM MR. STEWART'S LETTER.



Corporal Nurse.

Lieutenant Roberts.

HOW LORD ROBERT'S SON FELL: SAVING GUNS AT COLENSO, DECEMBER 15, 1899.

FACSIMILE SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. A. STEWART.

The General called for volunteers to save guns of 14th and 68th Batteries Royal Artillery, which had got into tight place right at the beginning of the attack. So many of the gunners were either killed or wounded that the guns had to cease fire. Corporal Nurse and six drivers of the Royal Artillery, with two staff officers, Captain Searsfield and Lieutenant the Hon. Fordham Roberts, made a dash and brought back two guns of the 68th Battery. Unfortunately, Roberts was hit, but the others luckily escaped with a scratch or two. The General asked them if they would go down again. "Yes, Sir, if we can have fresh horses," was the answer. The poor horses had had a bad time of it, and more were not then forthcoming, so the attempt, for the time being, had to be given up.—EXTRACT FROM MR. STEWART'S LETTER.

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

## WAR PICTURES.

We have received from our Special Correspondents with Lord Methuen and Sir Redvers Buller's columns a most interesting series of pictures, which are reproduced in facsimile. Those from Mr. Frederic Villiers, who is on the Western Frontier, extend as far back as the action at Belmont, a most telling incident in which is portrayed. The moment which the artist has chosen for his sketch was that which called forth the signal bravery of our Colonial brothers, the New South Wales Lancers. A party of our own 9th Lancers had been very hard pressed, when the Colonials, acting as Mounted Infantry, came to their support, and enabled them to effect their retirement.

From the battle on the Modder River, Mr. Villiers sends us an even more striking example of devotion in the field, which recalls in its particulars the famous Scriptural story of David and the Well of Bethlehem. The water-carts came under a heavy fire, and our own firing-line had been pushed forward to a considerable distance away from them. Thirst began to be distressing among the combatants, and the supply of water in the men's bottles soon gave out. Volunteers were, however, ready to rush across the zone of fire to the water-carts and bring back a supply, which was purchased with men's lives, for long before our gallant privates reached the line of fire on their return journey,

## FREEMEN FOR THE FRONT.

On Friday, Jan. 12, the City Imperial Volunteers were presented with the Freedom of the City, on the eve of their departure for South Africa. The ceremony took place in the Council Chamber, the men attending by detachments, and making the customary declaration before the Clerk to the City Chamberlain. Each candidate was then handed the parchment certificate of freedom, together with a book of rules for the conduct of life. Shortly after one o'clock the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs welcomed the Duke of Cambridge to the Guildhall, and the ceremony of conferring the freedom upon the officers was gone through.

## NOTABLE VOLUNTEERS.

Dr. Conan Doyle goes out to the Cape with Mr. Langman's field hospital, taking a hundred beds to the front. The authorities who did not accept Dr. Conan Doyle's first offer as a fighting Volunteer knew what they were about. An equally courageous service now falls to his share, and gives him scope for his considerable powers as a medicine-man. There are other departments, no doubt, in which the author of "Sherlock Holmes" might be of the greatest possible value; and the German army is at this moment in possession of a little handbook by Colonel Baden-Powell, in which the common soldier is enjoined to acquire those habits of observation which go to make the amateur

of all the honours conferred on them, that of the Freedom of the City will perhaps be the most prized. Each officer in turn, including Captain J. E. H. Orr, whose portrait is now given, came up in turn to receive the parchment; and the men in batches of thirty came into the Council Chamber to sign the document that attested their allegiance to the City and its Mayor. The Duke of Cambridge was among the witnesses; and a number of Japanese man-of-war men stood at attention at the entrance of the Guildhall.

Mr. Alfred Downing Fripp, the eminent surgeon, who proceeds to South Africa to act as a consulting surgeon, is a native of Blandford, in Dorset, and was born in 1861. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School, the University of London, and at Guy's Hospital, where he is now assistant surgeon. He holds a similar post at the Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge Road. He is Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Prince of Wales. His publications include many papers in the Transactions of learned societies and scientific journals. He is a cyclist and a swimmer, and was formerly an enthusiast in cricket and football.

Among those who have enrolled in the City of London Volunteers is Lieutenant Edward Treffry, Senior Lieutenant of the Infantry Corps of the Honourable Artillery Company.

That important arm of the service, the Medical Staff, is represented among our City Imperial Volunteer portraits



A BRUSH WITH THE ENEMY BEFORE COLENSO.

FACSIMILE SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. A. STEWART.

On December 20 a reconnoitring party of the 13th Hussars was almost cut off, but eventually got in after a smart brush with the enemy, having lost two men and seven horses killed and some wounded.—EXTRACT FROM MR. STEWART'S LETTER.

many of them had been picked off by Boer marksmen specially detailed for the work.

From the camp before Colenso our Special Artist, Mr. F. A. Stewart, has sent us three pictures. One shows the gallant but mistaken attempt made by the Dublin Fusiliers and the Inniskilling Fusiliers to cross the Tugela River at the battle of Colenso on Dec. 15. Ten companies of the Dublins took part in the operation, and marched forward in line of companies. The Inniskilling Fusiliers and two other regiments—the Connaught Rangers and the Border Regiment—followed in quarter-column. The Dublins were posted at the ford of Bridle Drift, in order to hold it while the passage was forced by the rest of the troops.

The affair in which Lord Roberts's gallant son, Lieutenant the Hon. Fordham Roberts, sustained the wounds which afterwards proved fatal, is the subject of another vivid sketch of Mr. Stewart's. The 14th and 66th Batteries had got into a tight place at the beginning of the attack, and had been practically put out of action. Corporal Nurse and six drivers of the Artillery, with two staff officers, Captain Scarsfield and Lieutenant Roberts, bore down and brought back two guns of the 66th Battery.

Our double-page illustration, drawn by Mr. Caton Woodville from a sketch made by Mr. Villiers on the spot, represents the burial of General Wauchope on the battlefield of Magersfontein. The Presbyterian chaplain, in the simple Geneva canonicals of his Church, performed the service, which was attended by officers of all regiments, most of whom did not carry arms. The proceedings were simple and touching in the extreme.

detective. Dr. Conan Doyle will be forty-two years of age in May, the son and the grandson of artists, and the nephew of Richard Doyle of *Punch*. He was educated at Stonyhurst and at Edinburgh, where he took his degree. He was in medical practice at Southsea until 1890, when his success as an author called him to a quieter life at Hindhead. He has been a traveller in the Arctic regions and on the West Coast of Africa. He is known as "the doctor" among his friends; but in South Africa that sobriquet, as we all know, is the copyright of somebody else.

The calling together of the City Imperial Volunteers made many a memorable moment for sightseers in the City last week. The Imperial Yeomanry may be a force of more romantic associations in some respects than that of the City Imperial Volunteers—one smacks of the country and the other of the town; one is all compact of mounted men, and the other is of mixed horse and foot. But the City Imperial Volunteers have got the start of their in some ways more stylish comrades; they will be first in the field. Nor could anyone wish to see a smarter set of men. So thought the citizens among whom they passed last week; nor was there the contrast sometimes a little too obvious between the physique of officers and men. The merchant's office had yielded up clerks who were very stalwart fellows, whom Colonel Mackinnon may well be proud to lead. He has more than forty officers to support him, one of the number being Lieutenant G. Berry, of the Mounted Infantry, whose portrait is here given.

There was much fun and feasting before the City Imperial Volunteers left London for Southampton. But

by Surgeon-Captain R. R. Sleman, who joined the 20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers (the "Artists") in November 1890. We also give a typical portrait of one of the gallant sergeants of the C.I.V.

## CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Children's Fancy Dress Ball at the Mansion House this year was one of the most successful on record. The Lord and Lady Mayoress entertained as guests about seven hundred children, of ages ranging from three to fourteen. The martial spirit that now possesses the country was expressed in many of the dresses; patriotic emblems were worn, and many of the fancy costumes were in khaki. An especially favoured dress was that of the New South Wales Lancers, and according to one observer, "the number of London Highlanders was as great as their standard of height was uncertain." Mr. Mortimer Menpes' children looked remarkably picturesque; so did Miss Winifred Emery's (Mrs. Cyril Maude's) little daughters, one of whom appeared as Lady Teazle, and the other as Pamela in "The Black Tulip." The little Miss Hentschels were dressed as a blue butterfly and a fairy queen. One of the most striking moments of the evening was when the procession of brightly clad little figures formed in the Egyptian Hall and passed before the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, seated on the dais. In the corridor *Punch* and Judy was attracting crowds of merry children; Rozella's marionettes were performing in the Drawing-room; refreshments were spread in the Long Parlour; photographs were taken in the Entrance-Hall; and supper was served in the Ball-Room.

## PERSONAL.

The French Chamber is asked to save the Paris Exhibition from the scandal of bull-fights. They have already been prohibited by the Prefect of the Seine, and it is not too much to expect that this veto should cover the Exhibition. True, a country which tolerates insults to a revered Sovereign is pretty well hardened to degrading spectacles, but it may be hoped that the foreign visitors to the Exhibition will be spared the bull-fight.

As there seems to be some doubt as to the penalty for treason in Cape Colony, a hint may be taken from the Boers. They are treating the military prisoners well, but the civilian prisoners fare very badly. A British doctor, charged with attempting to "desert," has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment with hard labour. A captain of the Rhodesian police is undergoing a sentence of two years. After this our Dutch rebels deserve at least ten years apiece.

General Sir Frederick Carrington, commanding the Belfast District, was summoned to the War Office last Saturday evening, and is to proceed to South Africa, where it is expected he will take up important duties.

His experience of South African warfare has been wide and varied. In 1875 he commanded the Mounted Infantry in the Diamond Fields Expedition and in the Kaffir War of 1877; and against the Chief Sekukuni in 1878-79 he saw service. In the latter campaign he had charge of the Transvaal Volunteers, so that his

knowledge of the Boers is personal. He took part in the Basuto War of 1880, and in 1884-85 was with Sir Charles Warren in the Bechuanaland Expedition.

Major-General John Edward Hale Prior, who is entered in the Army Lists of 1900 as "commanding the 15th Brigade, South Africa," did not, in fact, live to take up that appointment. His distinguished record, so untimely closed at last, began with the Perak Expedition of 1875-76, when he was still in the twenties. Three years later he went through the Zulu War. After serving with the South Staffordshire Regiment, he did duty in command of the 38th and 64th Regimental Districts. His selection for command in South Africa brought him from Lichfield to Farnborough, where his final plans were to be determined. A chill he caught brought on an attack of pneumonia, which proved fatal. His brother, Major-General George Upton Prior, was with him when he died, and his body, borne back to Lichfield, was laid to rest with military honours after a service in the Cathedral.

The war is making sad gaps among the special correspondents. Mr. Robert Mitchell, the excellent correspondent of the *Standard*, has died at Ladysmith. Two or three more journalists have perished by bullets or disease. Mr. E. F. Knight, of the *Morning Post*, has lost his right arm. Technically, the correspondents may not be combatants, but they have to run all the risks of fully qualified soldiers.

Lord De la Warr, the eighth Earl of his line, who originally went out to South Africa as the correspondent of an evening paper, has stayed to take the command of a squadron of Volunteers, so that a name hitherto principally associated in the public mind with company-promoting will now be united to a more gallant fame.

Lord De la Warr was, in fact, only accidentally a director of companies. His main interests in life have always been serious, and have been devoted in large part to the development of his Bexhill estate.

EARL DE LA WARR.

Born in 1869, he married a daughter of Lord Brassey in 1891, and succeeded to the family honours in 1896. He has been a County Councillor in Sussex, a Chairman of the Bexhill Town Council, and Captain of the Bexhill Fire Brigade.

Dr. Leyds is an engaging person. He pooh-poohs the Boer assault on Ladysmith, when the attempt to carry the position by storm was an utter failure. The Boers, says Dr. Leyds, don't want Ladysmith, for they would not know how to feed so many prisoners! Then why besiege Ladysmith at all? Dr. Leyds is also of opinion that the foreign mercenaries fighting on the Boer side are the "scum of Europe." Pleasant for the French officers who have resigned their commissions in order to help Mr. Kruger!

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas M. G. Thackeray, commanding the gallant Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in Natal, is in his fifty-first year. He obtained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1897, and has previous to this campaign seen no war-service. The Inniskilling Fusiliers won distinction in Egypt and in the Peninsula. They inscribe on their standards, among other great names, those of Badajos, Vittoria, Salamanca, Waterloo, and South Africa, 1839, 1846-47, and Central India. During the battle of Colenso, Colonel Thackeray saved himself from capture by his wit and foresight. He was ordered to surrender, but stood up to argue the point with his adversary, who finally turned his back while the gallant Colonel drew off with his men.

Photo, Bassano.

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON.

Mr. Kruger has issued a circular to his Generals, advising them to build their hopes on Psalm xxxvii. The British, he says, hold by Psalm lxxxiii. It is very good of Mr. Kruger to let us have a Psalm of our own, though it is not easy to see any distinction between his and ours. However, he says he has searched the entire Bible for a policy, and feels assured that his present course is right. As these Biblical studies are said to have prompted the unsuccessful attack on Ladysmith, they seem to lack something on the score of military tactics.

Lord Strathcona, despite contradiction, has actually undertaken to equip 400 Canadian horsemen for the campaign. This magnificent public spirit consoles us for the blunders of officials whose business it is to equip troops at the expense of the nation.

The Rev. James Martineau, D.D., who died on Jan. 11, was probably the most notable among Unitarian thinkers, although he himself refused to be limited by the title "Unitarian."

Dr. Martineau, who passed away at the venerable age of ninety-five, was the youngest son of Thomas Martineau, manufacturer, of Newcastle. He was educated at Norwich Grammar School, and at Bristol, and after studying civil engineering for a time he turned his attention to Divinity, and became a student in Manchester New College, holding the position till 1857, when he followed the College to London, and became Minister of the Little Portland Street Chapel. His philosophical writings were very numerous, and won him high recognition in the world of thought and letters. Oxford gave him a D.C.L.

A hospital for the Imperial Yeomanry proceeding to the seat of war is to be established at a cost of £50,000 by an influential committee under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Empress Frederick, and with Lady Chesham as honorary superintendent. This benevolent movement has the hearty support of the Duchess of Devonshire, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Bedford, the Countess of Warwick, the Countess of Dudley, Viscountess Valentia, Lady Gerard, and many other noblewomen. Subscriptions should be sent forthwith to Lord Curzon, M.P., 20, Curzon Street, W.

Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE DR. MARTINEAU.

York, at a time when academical degrees were inaccessible to Nonconformists in England. After some experience as a teacher, he, in 1823, was ordained Minister of St. Eustace Street Chapel, Dublin, whence he moved in 1832 to Liverpool. He became Professor of Philosophy in Manchester New College, holding the position till 1857, when he followed the College to London, and became Minister of the Little Portland Street Chapel. His philosophical writings were very numerous, and won him high recognition in the world of thought and letters. Oxford gave him a D.C.L.

A hospital for the Imperial Yeomanry proceeding to the seat of war is to be established at a cost of £50,000 by an influential committee under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Empress Frederick, and with Lady Chesham as honorary superintendent. This benevolent movement has the hearty support of the Duchess of Devonshire, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Bedford, the Countess of Warwick, the Countess of Dudley, Viscountess Valentia, Lady Gerard, and many other noblewomen. Subscriptions should be sent forthwith to Lord Curzon, M.P., 20, Curzon Street, W.

The Honourable Artillery Company, far and away the most ancient military organisation in existence, has been quickly rewarded for its notable public spirit in contributing £1000, and in sending some of its smartest men with a battery to the City Imperial Volunteers for South Africa. It is a pleasure to hear that there has been quite a rush of recruits to the H.A.C., which has the Prince of Wales as Captain-General and Lord Denbigh as Colonel, and boasts not only a spacious drill-ground of its own, but also a cosy club-house at the Finsbury headquarters.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the second contingent of "The Lord Mayor's Own" will not be roughly mobbed (as the advance guard was on Jan. 13) in marching through the streets of London to Nine Elms Station on Saturday morning. It is all very well for the crowd to dissemble its love, but why did the most demonstrative commander field-glasses and snatch buttons from the khaki tunics as souvenirs of our gallant Volunteers?

The Hon. Gerald Berkeley Portman, of the 10th Hussars, who is dangerously ill in Ladysmith, is the youngest son of Viscount Portman.

He was born on Jan. 23, 1875, and obtained his Lieutenancy in his regiment in 1896.

Previous to his proceeding to South Africa for the present campaign, he had seen no war service.

The Portman family have been distinguished in Somerset since the reign of Edward I., and trace their descent back to Thomas Portman,

who flourished at that period, and whose grandfather had borne the arms which

the family still bear.

A lineal descendant of his was Sir William Portman, Lord Chief Justice of England, who died in 1555.

The present Viscount Portman is Honorary Colonel of the West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry.

All the men of the present family who have reached man's estate have, with one exception, had experience of the profession of arms, either in the Regular Army or in the Yeomanry.



Photo, Elliott.

THE HON. G. B. PORTMAN.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has taken the Czech bull by the horns. Addressing himself at an evening party to Dr. Stransky, one of the Czech leaders, he declared that he would proclaim martial law rather than allow them to injure the army with the interminable quarrel about the languages. The Czech soldiers insist on using their own tongue, whereas the official language of the Austrian army is German. The Emperor told Dr. Stransky plainly that he would crush by force any attempt to tamper with this regulation. That is a clear issue, and the Emperor will carry his point. But what will happen under his successor?

As we mentioned last week, a most generous offer of a field hospital for South Africa was made by Mr. John L. Langman, of

6, Stanhope Terrace, Hyde Park, one of the best-known and most

respected of London business men. The hospital is to consist of one hundred beds and complete equipment, and the offer, which

cannot but prove valuable in this time of national emergency, has now been formally accepted by the Government.

In four or five weeks at the latest, it is ex-

pected that the staff will have completed its

equipment, and will start for the front, where it will be placed on the lines of communication.

Dr. Conan Doyle is to be medical secretary, and Mr. Archie Langman, son of Mr. Langman, is to act as secretary and treasurer in the field. Donations should be intimated to the honorary treasurer at the above address.

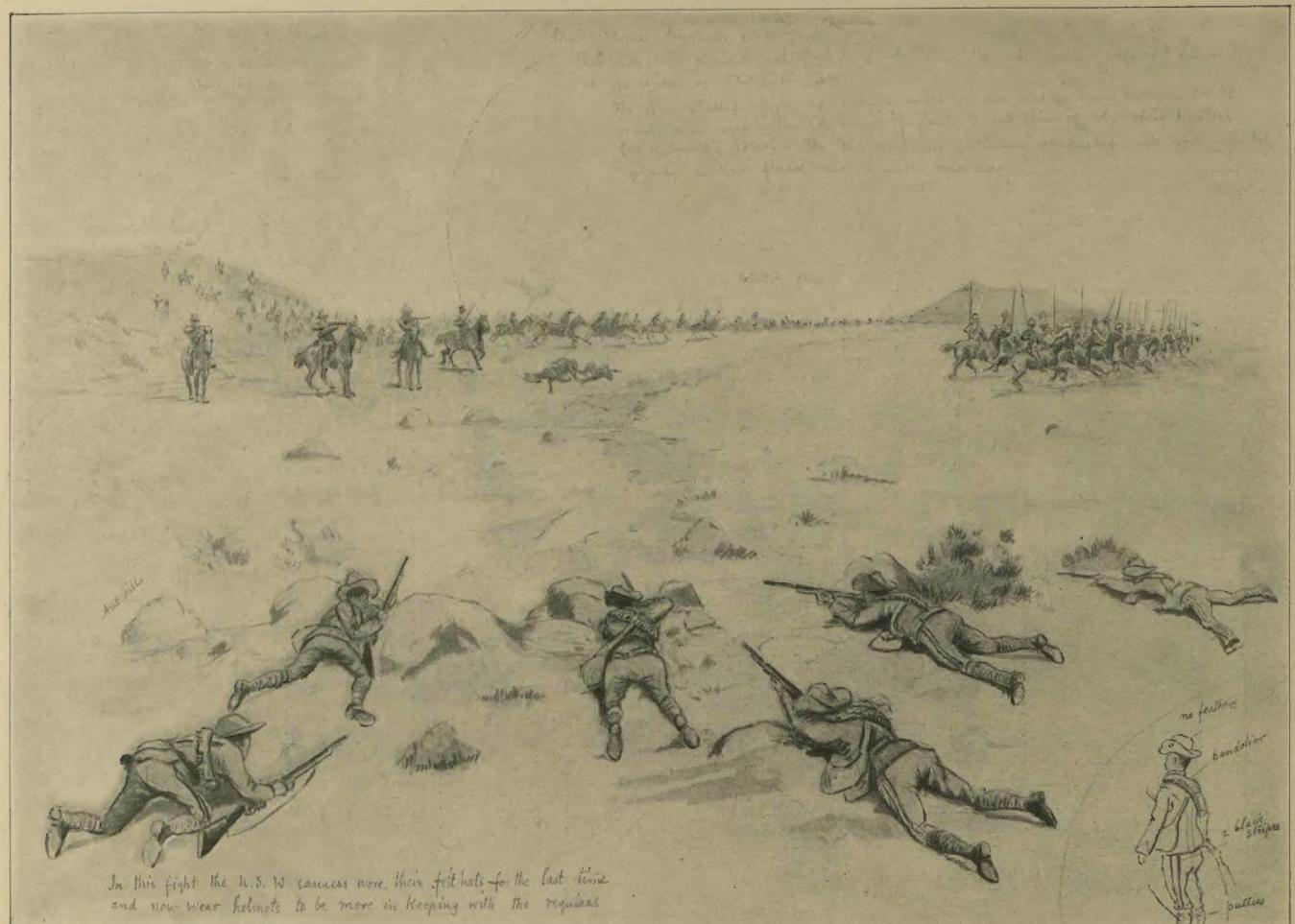
Sir Arthur Arnald has declined the invitation of the editor of the *New York World* to sign a petition to President McKinley for the mediation of the United States between Great Britain and the two Republics in South Africa. Why this American editor should pester Englishmen with this absurdity is not plain.

The soldier-son of Mr. Henry H. S. Pearson (the Special War Correspondent of the *Daily News* in Ladysmith) having had practical experience of cavalry life as an ex-Lancer, may be relied upon to give a good account of himself in the South African Light Horse, which he joined in December. Mr. W. Puxley Pearson, who has been appointed Squadron Sergeant-Major of the "E" Squadron, won his journalistic spurs with a series of realistic and humorous articles, entitled "Trooper Tommy Atkins," in the *Penny Illustrated Paper*, to which he is to contribute a series of war letters from South Africa.



Photo London Stereoscopic Co.

DONOR OF A FIELD HOSPITAL FOR SOUTH AFRICA.



In this fight the N.S.W. lancers wore their felt hats for the last time  
and now wear helmets to be more in keeping with the requisites.

OUR COLONIAL BROTHERS TO THE RESCUE: NEW SOUTH WALES LANCERS, ACTING AS MOUNTED INFANTRY, COVER THE RETIREMENT OF THE 9TH LANCERS  
AT THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

FACSIMILE SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS.

The Boers, sheltered from the koppies on the left, are making across the open for the mount on the right. The 9th Lancers prepared to cut them off, but retired before the fire of mounted Boers; the N.S.W. Lancers gallantly skirmished with some mounted infantry on their flank and drove the Boers away.—EXTRACT FROM MR. VILLIERS'S LETTER.

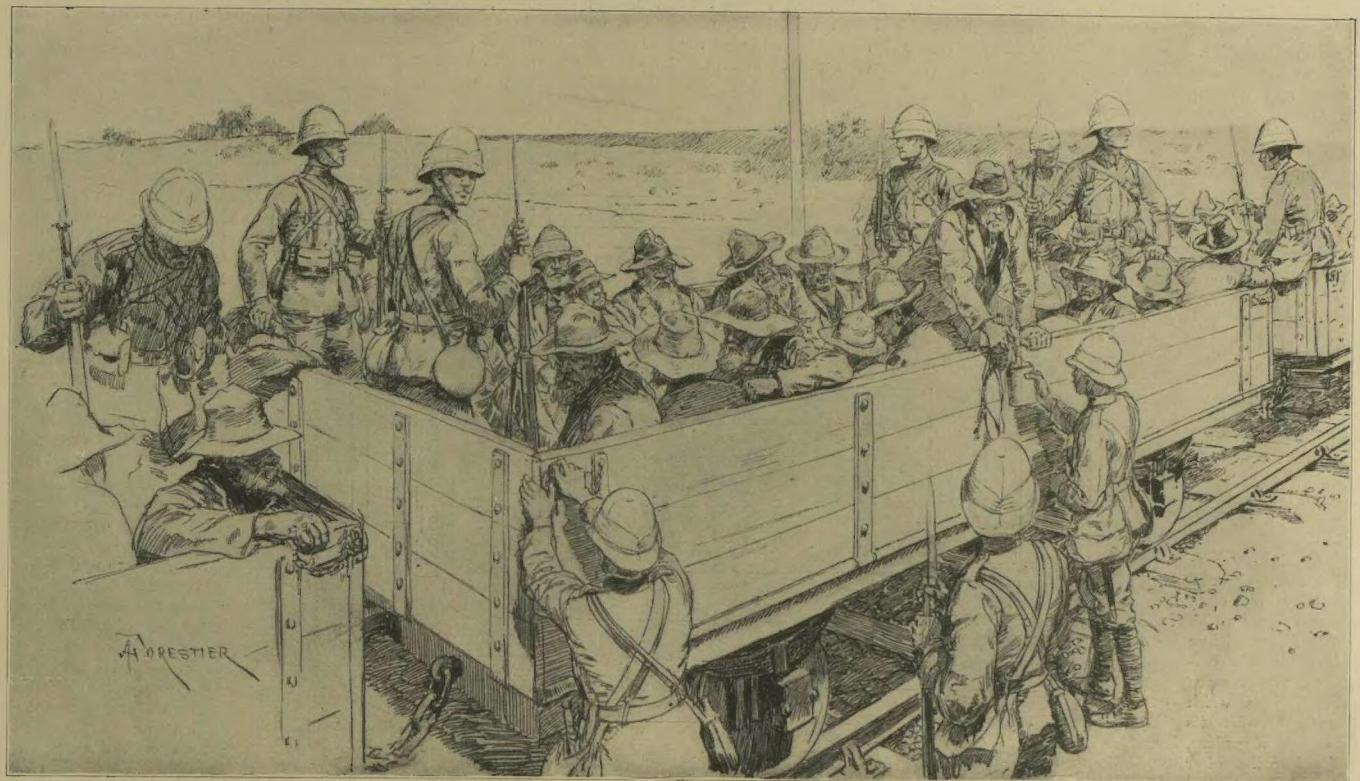


AN INCIDENT AT MODDER RIVER: HEROES WORTHY OF THE V.C.

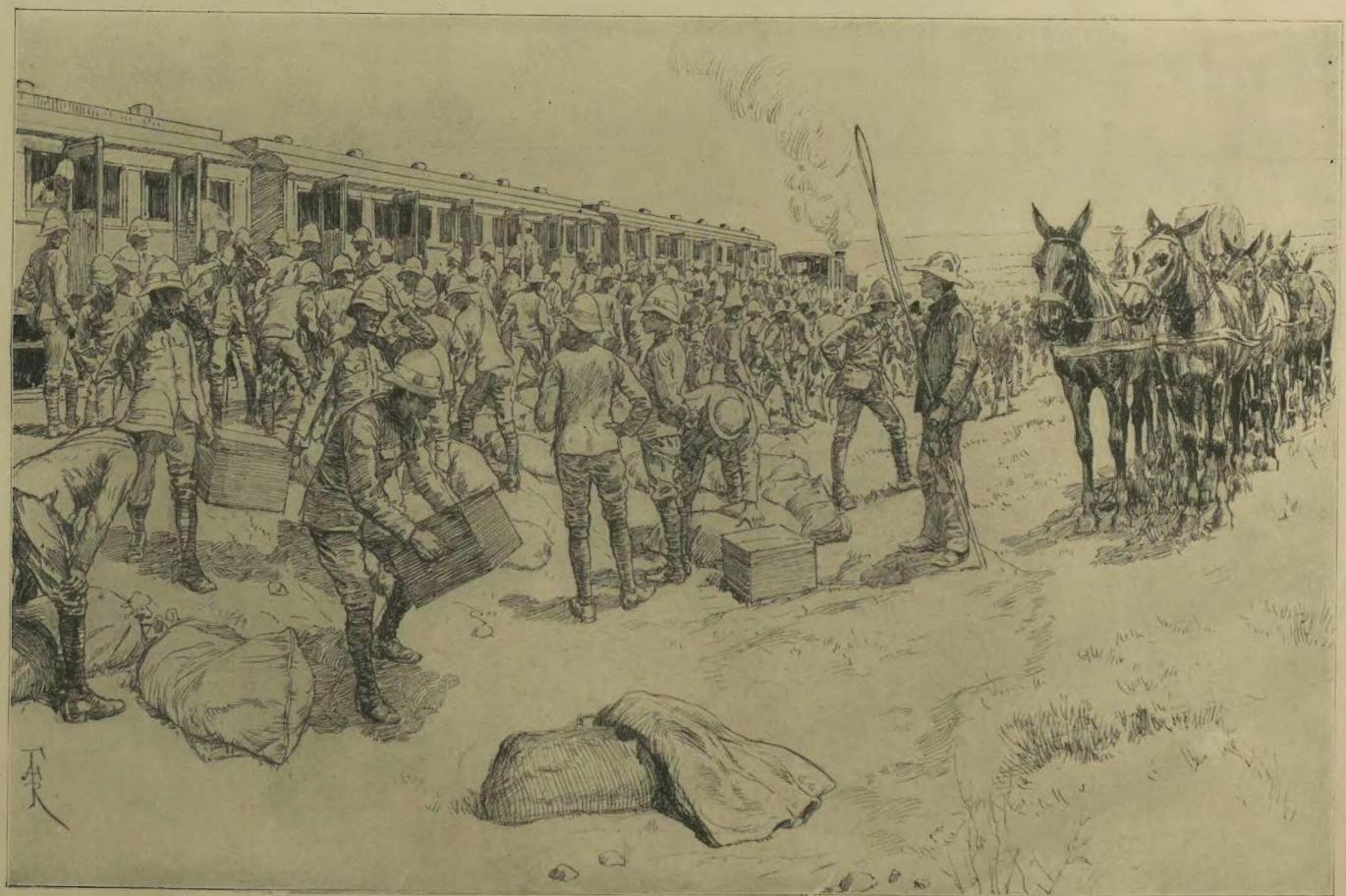
FACSIMILE SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS.

These gallant privates crossed the fire-zone to fill water-bottles for their comrades in the fighting line, and quite a number were shot down before they could reach their goal by Boer marksmen told off  
for the purpose.—EXTRACT FROM MR. VILLIERS'S LETTER.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR: SCENES AT THE FRONT.



BOER PRISONERS FROM BELMONT ESCORTED BY FUSILIERS.



TROOPS DETRAINING AT DE AAR JUNCTION.

## THE TRANSVAAL WAR: BOER ARMAMENTS AT JOHANNESBURG.

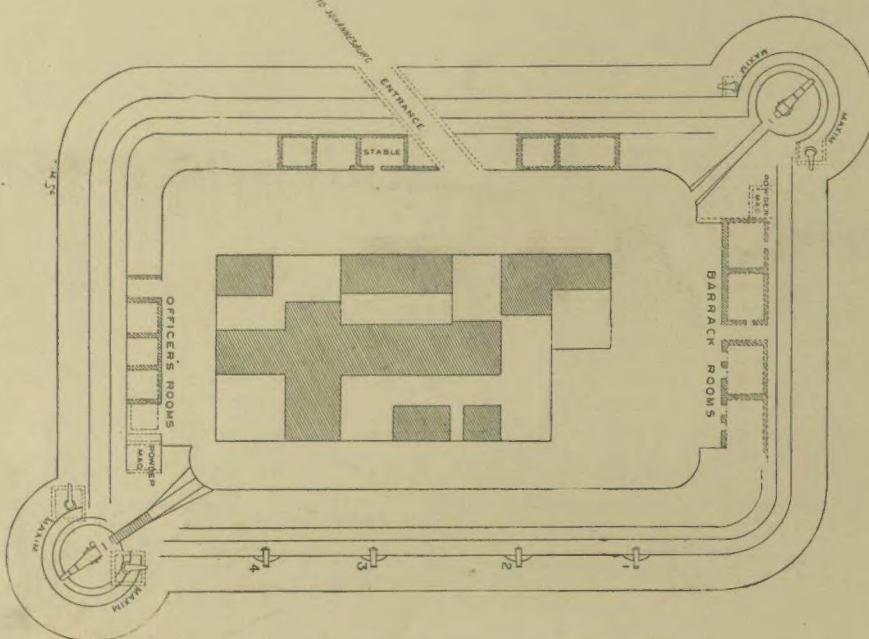
*By permission of the Proprietors of the "Cape Times."*

Mr. James Hay, formerly President of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines, who recently visited London, stated to an interviewer in Cape Town some time previously that when the Boers have had their first big defeat they will go to Johannesburg and level it with the ground. To do this Oom Paul's faithful burghers will, of course, have to make use of the fort which for so long a time has presented a threatening front to the unarmed and helpless inhabitants of the town. The fort, by-the-by, was finished in the middle of the year 1897, and its origin is said to have been due to the ever-to-be-lamented Jameson Raid. The fort occupies a commanding position on top of a hill. In his book "Through South Africa," Sir Henry M. Stanley, M.P., in describing the "picturesque and comfortable" residences which abound on the outskirts of Johannesburg, speaks of his "surprise and something more" when suddenly he came in view of the fort, "which the rude Boers have built to terrify this community." Sir Henry says: "The superb ridge, which seemed to me, with its beautiful houses and gardens, a veritable Paradise after four thousand miles of travel over treeless plains, and which would certainly be an ornament to any city on the globe, had in its centre a large and ugly earthwork, behind which were monstrous Krupp guns to lay waste this Eden, should the humanity of Johannesburg ever be driven by despair to strive physically for the rights of freemen. The mere suggestion of it is brutal," added the distinguished explorer, "and a Government which can coolly contemplate such

a possibility, and frighten timid women and young children with such horrid prospects, is only fit to be classed with the Herods of the Dark Ages." What it cost to erect this formidable fort no one seems to know.

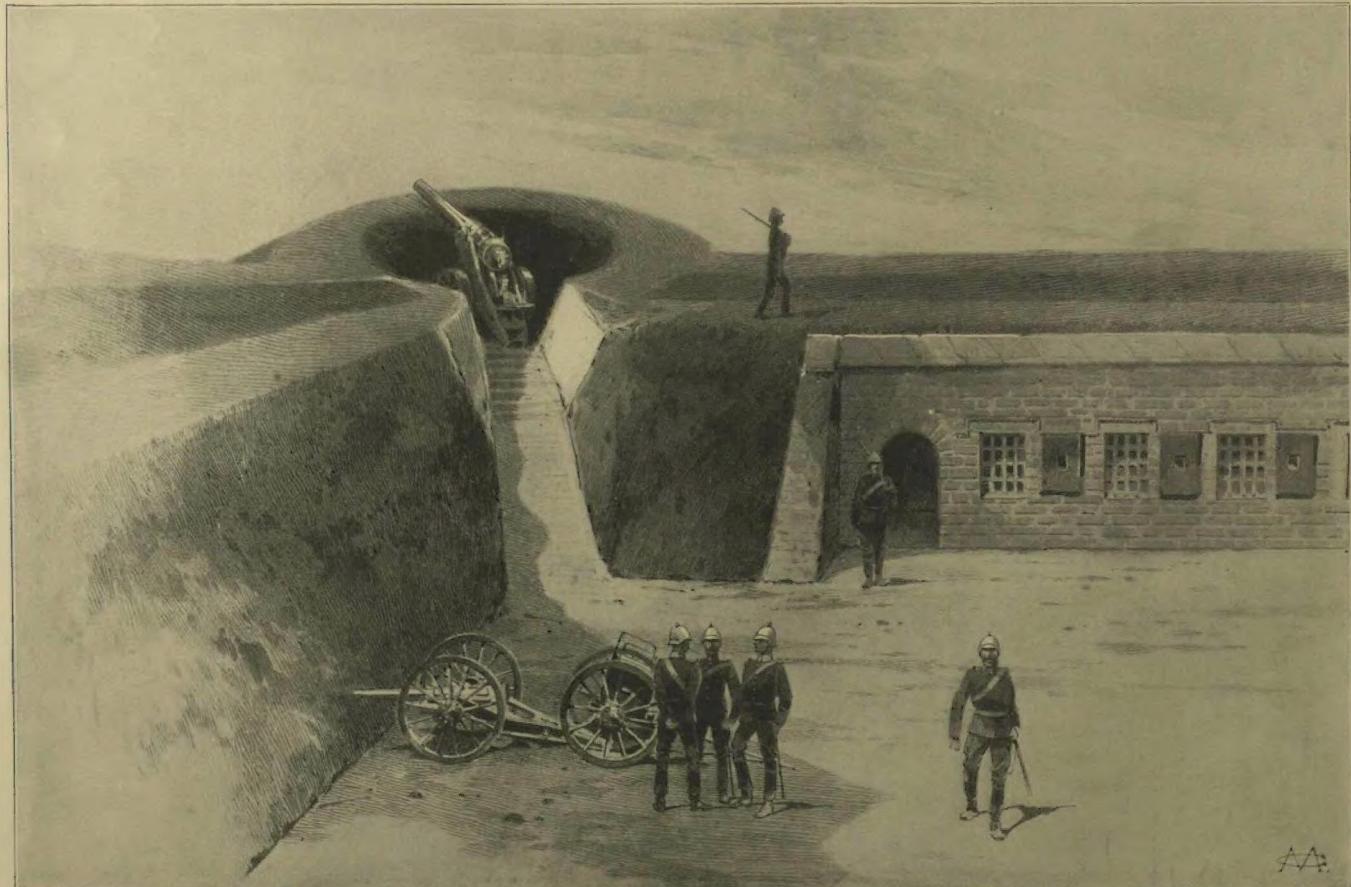
of a big gun which will break all our windows if it ever goes off. The fortunate Messrs. Beckett and Co. have secured a contract from the Government by which they undertake to keep a sufficient supply of food-stuffs on hand at all times to supply the forts round Pretoria. It would be interesting to know exactly how much these forts and armaments really cost, and what is the actual amount that the inhabitants have to pay for their maintenance every year. What with the forts, Staats Artillery, the police force, the secret service, the civil service, the amortisation fund, the arme [poor] burgher fund, the public works fund, the unauthorised leakage fund—the 80,000 Boer men, women, and children in the Transvaal ought to be fairly well provided for."

The fort is rectangular in shape with two bastions at opposing corners. On each bastion is mounted a 23-centimetre quick-firing gun, with two flanking Maxims for enfilade fire. On the side looking toward Barnato Park are four small quick-firing guns. On the opposite side towards Johannesburg is the entrance which traverses the rampart at an angle of 45 degrees. Right and left of this, within the court, are stables. Under the bastion on the right are barracks and a magazine, the corresponding position beneath the other bastion being occupied by officers' rooms and another magazine. Whether these elaborate preparations for the destruction of Johannesburg have been made in vain is at present a nice speculative point. It may be that when our forces appear before the Gold Reef City, Johannesburg of the 'nineties will be no more.



PLAN OF FORTRESS ON HOSPITAL HILL, JOHANNESBURG.

The Johannesburg Star had an article on the subject in April 1898, in the course of which our temporarily defunct contemporary observed: "Having built a fort with our money, the Government is naturally filling it up with well-fed artillerymen, machine-guns, cannon, and so forth. The other night a detachment of artillery left Pretoria for Johannesburg in charge



THE INTERIOR OF THE JOHANNESBURG FORT, SHOWING THE 23-CENTIMETRE QUICK-FIRING GUN IN BASTION COMMANDING THE PRETORIA ROAD.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR: SCENES AT THE FRONT.



*From a Photo, by Mr. Watkinson*

TRESTLE BRIDGE AT FRERE ALONGSIDE THE ONE BLOWN UP BY THE BOERS.

BY PERMISSION OF THE PROPRIETOR OF "SOUTH AFRICA."

*The temporary bridge, composed of seventeen massive trestles on a substantial foundation, was completed in seven days by Mr. Shores and staff, of the Natal Government Railways.*



ENGINEERS CONSTRUCTING TEMPORARY RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE MODDER RIVER.



Photo: C. J. M. Photo: C. J. M.

ROAD BRIDGE OVER THE TUGELA NEAR COLENSO.

BY PERMISSION OF THE PROPRIETOR OF "SOUTH AFRICA."

With the battle on December 15 was at its fiercest, Lieutenant Merrick, R.E., gallantly moved out to the bridge, reconnoitred it, and took a survey.



Photo: C. J. M.

THE COLONEL AND STAFF OF THE SOUTH WALES BORDERERS.

## CASUALTIES.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dick-Cunningham had only just recovered from the wound he got at Elandslaagte when he was killed in the fierce Boer attack on Ladysmith on Jan. 6. When he dropped at Elandslaagte he coolly lit his pipe and watched his men turning the Boers out of their rocky positions. At Majuba he was the man who asked Colley's permission to charge, and if that permission had been granted, the issue of the day would in all probability have been different. Colonel Dick-Cunningham was mentioned in despatches for his services in Afghanistan from '79 till '80, received the medal with two clasps, the bronze medal, and the Victoria Cross for valour in the field.

Lieutenant Cecil Arbuthnot White, who was killed in action near Colesberg on Jan. 6, was a young officer of



*Photo, Edwards.*  
MAJOR C. B. HARVEY  
(10th Hussars, Killed, Arundel).



*Photo, Knight.*  
MAJOR BOWEN  
(2nd King's Royal Rifles, Killed, Ladysmith).



*Photo, Edwards.*  
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DICK-CUNNINGHAM  
(2nd Gordon Highlanders, Killed, Ladysmith).



ALEXANDER R. JACKSON  
(Imperial Light Horse, Killed, Colenso).



*Artistic Photo. Co., Dover.*  
LIEUTENANT CECIL A. WHITE  
(Suffolk Regiment, Killed near Colesberg).



*Photo, London Stereoscopic Co.*  
THE EARL OF AVA  
(Died of Wounds, Ladysmith).

THE WAR : CASUALTIES AT THE FRONT.

remarkable promise. He was gazetted to the Suffolk Regiment from the 3rd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment on May 15, 1897, and became Lieutenant on March 22, 1899.

A pang of regret was felt throughout South Africa when it was heard that Major C. B. Harvey had fallen. He was born in 1859, and joined the 10th Hussars while still a mere stripling. He first saw service in Egypt in 1884, and was awarded the medal and clasp, and the Bronze Star of the Khedive. He was promoted to be Major in 1897.

Deep sympathy is felt with Lord Dufferin in the loss of his eldest son, the Earl of Ava, who died of wounds received during the fight before Ladysmith. Archibald James Leofric Temple Blackwood was born on July 28, 1863. We give portraits also of Major Bowen and Mr. Jackson.



THE CITY IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS: FAREWELL SUPPER AT THE INNER TEMPLE, JANUARY 12.

*Photo, Elliott and Tonning.*

SCENES OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE CITY OF LONDON IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS.



*Photo, S. Cribb.*  
LIEUTENANT RIDLER, EMBARKATION OFFICER.



*Photo, Standard Photo. Co.*  
THE 1ST MIDDLESEX.



*Photo, Standard Photo. Co.*  
THE LORD MAYOR, THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, AND OFFICERS.



*Photo, F. & G. Geiss.*  
SIR DONALD CURRIE AT SOUTHAMPTON.



*Photo, S. Cribb.*  
THE LONDON SHERIFFS GOING ON BOARD THE "BRITON."



*Photo, Standard Photo. Co.*  
THE QUEEN'S WESTMINSTERS.



*Photo, Gregory.*  
LIEUTENANT BERRY  
(City Imperial Volunteers).



*Photo, Gregory.*  
CAPTAIN ORR  
(City Imperial Volunteers).



*Photo, Gregory.*  
A SERGEANT,  
City Imperial Volunteers.



LIEUTENANT EDWARD TREFFRY  
(Senior Lieutenant Honourable Artillery Company,  
now of City Imperial Volunteers).



DR. A. CONAN DOYLE  
(Volunteered for South Africa).



*Photo, Russell.*  
SURGEON-CAPTAIN R. SLEMAN  
City Imperial Volunteers.



MR. A. D. FRIPP  
(Senior Officer, Yeomanry Base Hospital).

THE WAR: NOTABLE VOLUNTEERS.



*Photo, Hughes and Mullins.*  
PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG INSPECTING THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY: HER ROYAL HIGHNESS SHAKING HANDS WITH CAPTAIN SEELEY.



BURIAL OF GENERAL WAUCHOPE, THE ALLEN CHIEF OF THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE.



BOERS' HORSES IN A DONGA, OR CLEFT, ON THE VELDT.

*During the fight a few men guard the horses of a whole commando, and it is only by driving all the animals up to the retiring force*

THE TRANSVAAL WAR: SCENES AT ARUNDEL CAMP.



ARUNDEL CAMP ON DECEMBER 15.



NATIVE PRISONERS COMING INTO CAMP.



SQUADRON OF CARABINIERS HELD IN SUPPORT.

Our principal picture of the camp at Arundel explains the attack that was made upon it on Dec. 13, when the Boer forces attempted to turn the position. Soon after sunrise the troops were called to arms by an alarm that the enemy were trying to turn the right flank. The artillery immediately got into action. The gunners opened fire with shrapnel; a moment after the first discharge, every Boer had disappeared behind the nearest kopje, had dismounted, and begun firing at long range. Their quick-firing pieces were also brought into action, one of them being quickly disabled by our gunners, and the other being shortly placed *hors de combat* as well. Shells were then directed at the point where the Boer

rifle-fire was hottest, and immediately afterwards the enemy were seen running back to their horses and galloping out of range. The remainder of the party were dislodged by a single shell. The artillery then limbered up and took a fresh position, but the enemy's sharpshooters held their ground gallantly for a time; but their fire gradually died away, and they had to retreat, our artillery executing a forward movement. The total casualties during the day on the British side were one officer and four men wounded and one horse killed. The next morning on the ground which had been occupied by the Boers eight dead horses were discovered in one spot; the loss in men it was impossible to arrive at.

The Boer position was one of great natural strength, six miles beyond Arundel towards Colesberg. Their numbers were estimated at between 3000 and 5000. The position commanded the railway-line, which had been destroyed for a distance of about sixty yards, and between the day of occupation and the day of the attack reconnoitring parties were very active, their operations keeping the enemy continually on the alert. On Dec. 12 a strong force went out to take revenge on a farmer for treachery, and a sharp engagement took place, the Inniskillings, the Carabiniers, the Mounted Infantry, and two guns of the Royal Horse Artillery taking part. There were no British casualties.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE POSITION WHICH THE BOERS ATTEMPTED TO TURN ON DECEMBER 13.





## LADIES' PAGE.

Sales! Sales everywhere!—and, of course, there is nothing new in fashion while the great merchants thereof are concentrating their energies on getting rid of the accumulations of the existing season. There is now hardly an important house that holds itself proudly aloof from this semi-annual effort to clear off the stock of the passing season. Some years ago, it was considered rather *infra dig*, so to reduce prices and sell at "an alarming sacrifice"; but the more sensible policy has prevailed, and there is no doubt now that a judicious woman, alive to the tendencies of fashion and possessing natural good taste, can buy to great advantage at the sales. But it is very easy to make mistakes, and to get cupboards and drawers loaded with goods that cannot be used, but that were bought simply because they were so cheap. Unless one is certain of possessing a self-controlled disposition, able to keep the reins steadily held on the bit of impulse, it is safe only to buy what one has made a previous list of, as absolutely needless for early use. Another caution to bear in mind is that for articles that are in no way "season" goods, but that will sell in the shops as profitably and readily in a few months' time as they will immediately, the reduction made in a sale will be very small, unless, indeed, the goods are soiled or spoiled—though sometimes it is worth while deliberately to purchase them in such a case and to have the articles cleaned or retrimmed; but for doing this with success excellent judgment is required.

**PANCY-DRESS DESIGN : "PIERRETTE."**

Black lace, for some time past a fabric which, as a friend mournfully said to me of her large stock, "there never seems an occasion to use," is rapidly creeping up to a high position in the world of chiffons. Once upon a time, a favourite demi-toilette or plain dinner-gown was composed of black lace laid flatly over a bright-coloured silk. It seems crude enough to make one shudder, but I am not sure but that it is going to reappear! At any rate, black lace is being used in moderate quantities over colours for flounces and boleros on evening gowns, and is much employed on all-black evening dresses. It is in this latter case supported on black chiffon or mousseline-de-soie, which is incomparably softer and more graceful than silk foundations, and does not at all destroy the design or conceal the quality of the lace. A sweeping flounce of old Chantilly supported on several folds of silk muslin, and having a crêpe-de-chine overskirt cut to a point in front, but slightly trained over the much longer lace train at the back, the tunic edged with narrow jet passementerie, formed the skirt of a smart dinner-dress; the bodice was adorned with a bolero of similar lace over orange-coloured mousseline-de-soie, trimmed at the edge with jet, and the same bright colour in velvet was twisted round the top of the corsage, and formed its shoulder-straps, a second sleeve-strap of lace and jet falling in the approved fashion some inches nearer the elbow, so as to leave a space of white arm visible between the two sleevelets. Black and white laces are used on one gown very effectively sometimes. A jet-sequined tunic is also advantageously combined with a lace flounce in black, and plenty of lace at the bust to soften the somewhat hard effect of the glistening plenum. Black lace round the berthe relieves well a bright satin gown for evening wear. A *chic* effect was produced by a black old Brussels shawl draped on a primrose satin gown with sleeves and vest of black rucked chiffon and a bolero of the primrose satin worked with black chenille.

A purchase that can be confidently advised when a good opportunity is encountered in the shape of a sale of really nice artificial flowers, is something in that line suitable to decorate the coiffure. This is a fashion so-becoming that it will not soon leave us again; and a few judiciously chosen flowers and leaves can be combined with twisted velvet ribbon, or wisps of tulle, or rosettes of baby-ribbor or of chiffon, to make a charming addition to the coiffure. A simple wreath of leaves, ivy or rose foliage being most suitable, passes across the top of the head very prettily when the hair is dressed low. But the prevailing style for the evening is dressed high, with a tall loop on the crown of the head, and a Pompadour turned-back arrangement

at the front. The front effect is softened by a few dainty curls on the temples, and if the forehead is not sufficiently well shaped and smooth to be shown in the centre, another lock or two may fall just there; but in every case the lightest possible arrangement is made of the feathered wavy curls on the brow. Then against or round the top loop of hair that forms the crowning point will be placed the chosen decoration. An aigrette of roses or violets or Malmaison carnations, supported on choux of tulle, or centring a bandeau of velvet ribbon that passes round the hair, is very becoming for young beauty; while the addition of an ostrich-tip or a jewelled Goura aigrette or a real or Parisian diamond ornament gives dignity to a more matronly wearer.

Reverting to the art of the hairdresser, women whose foreheads are unbecoming high and bald can try the new style of having a piece of the side hair waved and drawn round across the brow—a sort of fringe without any ends, and a mere wave, not a curl. By the way, is it not curious that fashion should change in such matter as the favoured form of brow? The old Greek ideal—witness Clytie and the Venus of Milo, among others—was a very low forehead, the hair apparently growing to within an inch of the eyebrows. In the Middle Ages, on the contrary, and indeed up to the time of Queen Mary Tudor, the object seems to have been to have as tall and bald a brow as possible; the hair was strained off the forehead, and any woman whose hair grew only down to an inch or so behind the summit of her frontal bone can yet be seen on the silent canvases of her portrait by Antonio Moro or Zuccero, or Holbein or even Rembrandt, to be proudly displaying that fact. We may be natural now, and recognising that a bald brow is not lovely to look upon, can shelter it with a few light curling locks, while a well-shaped unruled forehead, square rather than high, can fearlessly display its advantages unfringed.

Bows of tuffetas, chiffon, and feathers are good purchases, if fresh, untrumpled, and unsold; otherwise—by no means! The thin silk bows, or rather ruffles, are born becoming and useful, giving more warmth than might be supposed. The silk should be in very full pullings round the throat, and be finished at the front by a bow of itself with ends. The ends may only reach the waist, but the effect is very smart if they descend to the feet, being held together by a rosette or little diamond brooch at the waist-line. Feather bows have had such popularity that there must be some doubt of their continuing in full favour, but they are so smart and beautifying to the average woman that it is safe to buy two or three more of different colours. Spring is just the time for them, and they are invaluable in driving in an open carriage.

Our Illustrations this week are original designs for fancy dress at a ball. "The French Maid" is that coquettish damsel with the dress of striped brocade and the frilled muslin apron; her embroidered vest, and *chic* white felt hat on powdered hair, make her very smart. The "Pierrette" has a gown of white satin, with pompons of chiffon and lace underskirt, her characteristic hat being in white felt, and her coiffure pouffée.

Seven hundred happy children in fancy dress made the fine Egyptian Hall of the London Mansion House a pretty sight last week. The feature of the year was the number of boys in uniform, khaki predominating, but the gayer full-dress uniforms of Life-Guardsmen, Gordon Highlanders, and Lancers were also seen. A very tiny Q.C., rather oppressed by the heat of his wig, carried a brief in the case of "The Corporation against the Boers." It was a relief to turn from these frequent reminders of the saddest topic of the hour to the flower dresses, and the reproduced costumes of past times, and the fairies, and shepherdesses, and dairy-maids, and gipsy queens, and Swiss maidens, and other kindly figures of the little girls.

Though there is not much new in evening dress, the Parisian Diamond Company does not allow us to say that there is nothing novel for evening wear. Scarcely recovered from the Christmas present-giving season, this enterprising company calls on us to see and admire a series of new and most artistic designs. The illustrated catalogue that can be had from any of their establishments will show the beauty of the designs. Their addresses are 143, Regent Street, 85, New Bond Street, and 43, Burlington Arcade.

A rather serious matter is the outfit of an officer going on active service. Now that so many are volunteering who have had no previous personal experience of what is actually needed in the field, such a list as that sent me from Messrs. Samuel, the well-known military tailors and outfitters of 65, Ludgate Hill, will be of the greatest use. Finding that much doubt existed on the subject of what was absolutely essential for comfort and well-being in the field, they have taken steps to be certain on the point, and have issued a printed list of the necessities, which they will gladly forward on application.

Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Limited, of 138 and 162, Oxford Street, W., and 2, Queen Victoria Street, London E.C., with their customary enterprise, are offering a number of specialties available to the men in the field. The "Camp Officer" knife, mack, and scabbard is a particularly useful article for a general officer, as the three articles are detachable for use as well. They are of a serviceable size and quality, whilst the price is £15s. complete in a leather case. A gummed watch, in specially prepared absolutely dust-proof case, retails in the shop at £1s. and its price is only 22s. At the necessary rate of a mounted soldier is the "Active Service" kit, consisting of two large boxes of specially prepared saddle leather,一切, anything, and strings, a leather cork-screw, hoof-pick, scoop, etc., at a price of 15s., or in a pigskin case with khaki-coloured bonyard, 17s. 6d. Collapsible drinking-cups, flasks, and other useful articles make up an equally indispensable part of the Active Service kit.

Among the most successful efforts in aid of the war funds was one at Ryde, organised by Miss M. Cochrane,

the lady-in-waiting to Princess Henry of Battenberg, and attended by H.R.H. "the Governor of the island" and her children, and other members of the royal family. Madame Ellis Russell was the soprano, and afterwards had the honour of singing before her Majesty at Osborne House. A method of helping those who suffer from the war is to offer to take in for a certain time some of the convalescent wounded. Several people have offered the use of their houses for this purpose to the War Office, and the authorities will be only too pleased to accept any more such offers that are suitable. Lloyd's Patriotic Fund will provide for the maintenance of the men in such a case, if a local fund cannot be raised. Wounded and invalid officers are specially appealed for by the Duke of Abercorn, and surely to them many a happy country home may offer its hospitality.

An interesting address was given at the recent meeting of the Society of Musicians by Dr. H. A. Harding on "Woman as a Musician." He made a very acute criticism on women composers—namely, that they are *too* correct. A woman composer, he says, does not free herself sufficiently from leading-strings. She is too apt to put the mechanical rule before the musical result. This tendency undoubtedly is visible in much of women's work in all the arts: perhaps literature is the most free from it, but even that is only a thing of modern accomplishment, for until a recent date women were too apt to consider what it was likely to be held proper or "womanly" for them to touch upon, and so to deny the natural outflow of their individuality in obedience to strict and merely arbitrary rules. In painting, the influence of such intellectual timidity is still very clear when one visits a gallery of the average woman's productions; the merely harmless topics, the feminine prettiness of treatment, the lack of strength and of fearless individuality, are in strong contrast to the daring and personal expression of modern women writers. Mrs. Browning, Miss Martineau, and Marian Evans ("George Eliot") are to be thanked for the emancipation of women's pens in regard to both subject and treatment; and Dr. Harding hopes that in music "a strong, courageous, pure, pioneer woman will soon arise." There are, indeed, already several popular women song-writers, and a few who have made more ambitious efforts. Miss Frances Allitsen, Miss Maud Valerie White, Miss Ellicott, and Mademoiselle Chaminaud are only a few of those whose abilities are already recognised; but a composer of the grander sort of music is still lacking among women.

H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught has graciously accepted the presidency for the coming year of the Ladies'



FANCY-DRESS DESIGN : "THE FRENCH MAID."

Royal Assizes. The assizes were held at Ryde, and showed a decided fall in the number of trials, the total being 22, as compared with 27 in the last session. At the Mansionside trial, 15 juries and 14 caps were accepted for the coroner's inquest.

Messrs. Ellington and Co., Limited, the eminent firm of stationers, have the honour of their respects to the Royal British Legion, No. 1, Fleet Street, during the next few days, in connection with the closing of their business.



CADBURY'S

COCOA

THE OLDEST AND STILL THE BEST  
ABSOLUTELY PURE COCOA

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99

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 7, 1899), with a codicil (dated Dec. 2 following), of Mr. Arthur James Fitz-Hugh, of 3, Pavilion Parade, Brighton, and 2, Whitehall Court, who died on Dec. 6, was proved on Jan. 5 by Charles Alfred Woolley, and Athelstan Arthur Baines, the executors, the value of the estate being £105,422. The testator gives £6000 each to his brother Alfred, his sisters Mary Charlotte and Emily, and to Henry Charles Lane; £1000 each to his executors and to his clerk, Alfred Gunn; £600 to Amy Harris; £250 to Sir John Lambert; £200 to Arthur Lingham; £250 to Alfred Saunders Gunn; and a few small legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his brother, Henry Terrick Fitz-Hugh.

The will (dated Aug. 6, 1897), with a codicil (dated April 14, 1899), of Mrs. Jane Martha Forster, widow of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, eldest child of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, of Wharfedale, Burley-in-Wharfedale, Yorkshire, who died on Oct. 21, was proved at the Wakefield District Registry on Dec. 23 by Edward Penrose Arnold-Forster and Hugh Oakley Arnold-Forster, the nephews, and Robert Vere O'Brien, the executors, the value of the estate being £85,506. The testatrix gives her furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects, carriages and horses, and during such time as she shall remain unmarried, the use of her house and the income of £8000, or of £4000 in the event of her marriage, to her niece Frances Egerton Arnold-Forster; £1500 to her sister-in-law Sarah Arnold; and £3000, upon trust, for her sister Frances Bunson Arnold. The residue of her property she leaves to her nieces and nephews, her adopted children Edward Penrose Arnold-Forster, Hugh Oakley Arnold-Forster, Frances Egerton Arnold-Forster, and Mrs. Florence Mary O'Brien.

The will (dated July 18, 1899) of Mr. Thomas Huggott, of 9, Cromwell Crescent, Kensington, a member of the London School Board, who died on Nov. 30, was proved on Jan. 2 by Charles Albert Livermore and Mrs. Hannah Huggott, the widow, the executors, the value of the estate being £81,083. The testator gives £500 to the vestry or council of

Kensington, upon trust, to apply the income in placing some poor child whose parents have resided for ten years in Kensington in a workshop or factory to learn some useful mechanical trade; £1000 to his daughter-in-law, Alice Mary Nightingale; annuities of £52 each to Eleanor Vaux and Diana Smith, to be increased to £104 in the event of either of them surviving Mrs. Huggott; and legacies amounting to £2850 to twenty-four persons, who are termed his "ultimate legatees." The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife, for life or widowhood. Should she again marry, the income of one half is to be paid to her, and the other half divided between his "ultimate legatees," in the same proportions as of their respective legacies. Subject thereto, he leaves one third of his property to his grandson, Harry Edgar Vaux Huggott, and two thirds, as his wife, being his widow, shall appoint.

The will (dated July 8, 1897) of Lieutenant-Colonel William Moffat Douglas-Willan, late Royal Artillery, of Twyford Abbey, Middlesex, and of Haverfordwest, who died on Nov. 6, was proved on Jan. 5 by Miss Mary Louisa Douglas-Willan, the daughter, Lewis Roberts, the Rev. Charles Campbell Douglas, and Ferdinand Howard Douglas-Willan, the executors, the value of the estate being £24,410. The testator gives £10,000 to his daughter; £2000 each to his sons John Gordon and Frederick James; £100 to his son Thomas William, who will succeed to the Twyford Abbey settled estate; £100 each to his executors; and a legacy to his servant. The residue of his property he leaves to his daughter.

The will (dated Jan. 14, 1896) of Mr. William Newzam Nicholson, of Newark-on-Trent, M.P. for Newark 1880-1885, who died on May 17, has been proved by James Prior Nicholson, the son, the surviving executor, the value of the estate being £19,074. The testator gives all his property to his sons James Prior and William Newzam Prior in equal shares, and he appoints his son James to be a director of W. N. Nicholson and Sons, Limited, agricultural engineers.

The will (dated June 22, 1872) of Mr. Sidney Dugdale, of Blyth Hall,



PROTECTING THE COMMUNICATIONS: PRINCE ALFRED'S PORT ELIZABETH VOLUNTEER  
LOOKING OUT FOR BOER RAIDERS BETWEEN DE AAR AND NORVAL'S PONT.

From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. F. Villiers.

# TIME IS THIS LIFE'S RECKONER!

"Tell me what you *LIKE*, and I'll tell you what you *ARE*."—RUSKIN.

TEACH DISCIPLINE, SELF-DENIAL; make ITS PRACTICE PLEASURABLE, and you CREATE for the World A DESTINY more SUBLIME than EVER ISSUED from the brain of the WILDEST DREAMER. A SUNNY HOLIDAY—WISDOM, HEALTH, LONGEVITY, and PROSPERITY. WITHOUT THESE you have the GREATEST of ALL EVILS that can befall man, AN EARLY EXIT, which, like the brittle glass that measures time, is often broke ere half its sands are run.



## THE TRANSVAAL!!

PROSPECTING FOR GOLD IN FEVER-STRICKEN PARTS OF AFRICA.

LACK OF SANITATION IN JOHANNESBURG.

Lydensburg Camp, near Johannesburg, Transvaal.

I feel as in duty bound to write and compliment you upon the WONDERFUL EFFECTS of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in CLEARING the BODY of ALL FOUL SECRETIONS. I may add that for the last twelve years I have never been without it. I spent four years in New Orleans and the West Indies, and although people DIE there DAILY of FEVER, YET I ESCAPED, and I feel sure that it was owing to my KEEPING MY BLOOD COOL and my stomach in order by the USE of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I came to this country eight years ago, and have lived in my capacity of GOLD PROSPECTOR in some of the MOST FEVER-STRICKEN parts of AFRICA. Just after the Jameson Raid, I and five companions volunteered for service in Matabeleland. I, of course, took a good supply of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' with me. I may say that of my five friends, with the exception of one who was killed, the REST were ALL DOWN with FEVER whilst in the FLY COUNTRY. Never in my life have I felt better, although FEVER is VERY PREVALENT in JOHANNESBURG owing to LACK of SANITATION or any system of drainage. You are at liberty to make whatever use you wish of this letter or of my name.—Yours faithfully, 'TRUTH.'

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS, or FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

PREPARED ONLY BY J. C. ENO, LTD., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E., BY J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

# DEAFNESS AND DEFECTS OF HEARING.

That deafness is a very common ailment is a fact that needs no demonstrating. Many of our readers are subject to it, and there are few of them but can recall the case of some relative or friend who suffers from that affliction. But it will be a matter of surprise to many to learn that statistics show that the hearing of a fifth of the population in this country is more or less defective, or, in other words, the hearing of twenty per cent. of the inhabitants is affected. Such a proportion may appear exaggerated, but its accuracy is indisputable. At the same time, it may be observed that this proportion includes those whose sense of hearing, without being completely lost, is often insufficient, and interferes with their social intercourse.

Deafness is rarely sudden. It is almost always progressive, imperceptible at first, then slowly becoming worse from month to month and year to year, the slow progress of the malady being hardly perceptible, till at last the day arrives when it is no longer possible for the sufferer to attribute his difficulty of hearing to the distance from, or faulty enunciation, of the person addressing him.

In other cases the defect of hearing is suddenly rendered worse by cold, chills, cold in the head, affection of the throat, or some other illness, especially fever.

It is after an attack of scarlatina, measles, smallpox, mumps, typhoid fever, &c., when the patient enters on convalescence, that he is often found to be suffering from deafness or discharge of the ears.

Again, following an attack of rheumatism or gout, the patient often finds that the defect in hearing has suddenly become worse, to the extent of complete deafness.

To those suffering from partial deafness, as well as those who, more seriously affected, have already tried various treatments without success, we recommend the perusal of a scientific publication entitled the "Newspaper for the Deaf," which, while it cannot fail to interest them, as it deals exclusively with maladies affecting the Ear, Nose, and Throat, will give them full information as to the means of obtaining a cure.

The perusal of the "Newspaper for the Deaf" will satisfy sufferers in the most convincing manner of the value of the Drouet system of treatment by the detailed particulars of countless cures effected in seemingly hopeless cases. Many of the cases detailed in that paper represent, in fact, the very worst forms of aural complaints; cases where various kinds of treatment had been already unsuccessfully tried by sufferers who had been afflicted with deafness of ten or twenty years' standing. And these results are the best proof of the efficacy of the Drouet treatment.

The Drouet Institute is so convinced of this that an autograph room has been opened at that establishment, 72, Regent's Park Road, N.W. There may be seen many hundreds of letters from former patients, giving account of the remarkable results they have obtained, and the visitor will be able to satisfy himself of their authenticity.

Among the letters may be seen those from which some extracts are given below.

It would be impossible to describe here all the forms of ear diseases known to the medical man, but a few remarks as to some of the most common will, doubtless, be of interest to many.

Miss A. Sharp (twenty-six), of King's Head, Windsor Forest, Berks, had suffered for many years from total deafness, accompanied by continuous intolerable noises in the head. The

complaint proved to be of an exceptionally serious form, being caused by the adhesion of the ossicles, which is one of the worst diseases which can affect the ear, and, besides, was complicated by naso-pharyngeal catarrh. The deafness was such that the patient could only hear the ticking of a watch when it was held close to her ear. In her report form, Miss Sharp said: "I went to Southampton Ear Hospital for two months. I had medicines, oil to drop in the ears, and had them syringed through the nose, but did not get any better. Then I went to Reading Hospital a year ago, but was discharged as incurable, and was told that the bones of the ear were shrunk: had oil there, etc." Miss Sharp then applied to the Drouet Institute. Commencing its treatment on Aug. 20 last, she found her progress so rapid that on Sept. 18, exactly twenty-nine days afterwards, she reported herself as quite cured. The following extract is from her letter of Sept. 21: "In reply to your letter, I write to say that I certainly permit you to place my letter in the Hall of Autographs, and I am also quite willing that you should add my name to the list of those who, like me, have found relief from your treatment."

Attention should be particularly directed to the serious dangers that may accrue to those whose ears discharge. When that complaint is neglected, as is, unfortunately, often the case, the worst complications are to be feared. Many Life Assurance Companies decline to insure those who suffer from discharge from the ears, while the others impose special conditions in such cases.

The following is an example of a complete cure obtained by a patient who had for long suffered from this grave complaint, and it also again proves that, contrary to popular belief, perforation of the tympanic membrane is not necessarily incurable. Miss J. C. Cranmer Street, Nottingham, had been affected with a discharge from the ear for a period of fifteen years. The tympanic membrane was perforated, and total deafness was experienced, accompanied by noises in the head. The ear complaint was also complicated by a chronic affection of the nose of a particularly grave type, known as oxenæ, while the patient was anaemic and of rheumatic condition. On two occasions this lady had been seen by specialists, who informed her that the tympanic membrane was perforated, and that a cure was unlikely. Nasal douche were prescribed with sundry medicines, which had no appreciable effect. After having followed their treatment for six months with no result, Miss C. applied to the Drouet Institute. The treatment prescribed by the Drouet Institute was undertaken at the beginning of March last, and by the month of May a complete and radical cure was obtained. The case was exceptionally grave, and the treatment exceptionally long, but the cure proved a radical one, as may be judged from the following letter—

"Sept. 20, 1899.

"I now, after using your treatment and have waited four months to see the after-effects, have great pleasure to add my testimonial. I am perfectly cured, can hear quite well, and, may add, am much improved in my general health. I only regret I had not heard of your Institute sooner. You would have saved me years of suffering. I shall be very pleased to have my letter published in the 'Newspaper for the Deaf.' On reading some of the testimonials, I find that all mention how

long they were in being cured of their complaints. I add to my letter, 'Perfectly cured after three weeks.'

The full address may be had on application.

Reference may now be made to the undermentioned cures, effected in cases of chronic catarrh of the middle ear, a complaint which is almost always preceded by an affection of the nose and throat. This is the most common form of complaint, affecting the hearing, and is almost always insidious, i.e., cure by inhalation of air or vapours, which is the usual treatment in such cases.

"31, Halesowen Street, Oldbury, Birmingham.

Oct. 3, 1899.

"I am pleased to say, after taking your treatment and following your advice, I have found it a great benefit to my ears. I have no buzzing noise now or nasty dizzy feeling. I can hear quite clear now, and I thank you most heartily for the good you have done me."

H. PLEVEY."

The cure in the above case was effected in nineteen days.

"Leamington, Sept. 5, 1899.

"You are quite welcome to give my name and address to any patient; but I do not wish it published."

The case referred to in the above extract was treated two years ago, in 1897, when a cure was effected in a week's time. The affection was of five years' standing, and was greatly complicated by the rheumatic condition of the patient. The letter from which the foregoing extract is taken was written two years after the cure was effected, thus showing that the results then obtained were of a lasting character.

Nose and Throat Affections, as is stated above, are frequently causes of deafness, and, as a matter of course, are also treated by the Drouet Institute. From the numerous cases mentioned in the "Newspaper for the Deaf" we shall only give particulars of one. It refers to a very common affection of the nose, known as stink nose, the scientific name of which is Ozona.

(The original of this unsolicited testimonial can be seen

"I am happy to say that your treatment has been very successful. The discharge from the nose has entirely disappeared, and the throat is also perfectly well. I may safely say that you may consider my case a complete cure. Thanking you, etc."

The "Newspaper for the Deaf" is forwarded free of charge to all who apply for it to the SECRETARY of the DROUET INSTITUTE, 72, Regent's Park Road, N.W. Let us add that free consultations are given by correspondence, by means of a special report form, to those unable to leave home. The Consultation Room is open every day, except Sunday, from two till four. A charge is made for personal consultations given at the Institute. Special personal consultations may also be had at any time by previous arrangement. The Autograph Room is open for inspection from 12.30 till five, the DROUET INSTITUTE being particularly desirous of proving that all the remarkable cures it has been so successful in effecting are absolutely authentic.—[ADVR.]

## Under Royal Patronage.



**EDWARDS' HARLENE FOR THE HAIR**

Crown Prince's Palace, Athens, Greece.

**H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE**

writes—Messrs. Edwards' Preparation, "Harlene" for the Hair, has given entire satisfaction.

**H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE,**

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF CRETE,

writes—Please forward three bottles of "Harlene" for the Hair at once.

Canea, Crete.

Drury Lane Theatre.

**MISS VIOLET VANBRUGH**

writes—

I am very pleased to testify to the excellent qualities of "HARLENE." It is most refreshing and invigorating, and I have found it very stimulating to the growth of my hair.

P.S.—I hope fate will never take me to any quarter of the globe where I should be unable to procure "HARLENE."



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**MISS MARY ELLIOTT PAGE** writes—  
I am pleased to be able to tell you that I find "HARLENE" not only a most excellent dressing, but beneficial in promoting the growth and adding lustre to the hair.

Full Description and Directions for Use in 20 Languages supplied with every bottle.

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1s., 2s. 6d., and (three times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Stores, all over the World, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Orders.

**EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95 and 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.**

Photo'd specially for the "Harlene" Co. by Langler, Bond St., W.

Coleshill, Warwick, formerly of 43, Lowndes Street, who died on Sept. 29, was proved in the Birmingham District Registry on Dec. 21 by Major Arthur George Dundale and Commander Edward Stratford Dundale, R.N., the brothers, the executors, the value of the estate being £15,252 18s. 10d. Subject to the gift of a watch to Sidney Clegg Willis Poel, the testator leaves all his property to his two brothers equally.

The will (dated Aug. 9, 1887) of Major-General Sir William Penn Symons, K.C.B., of Hatt, Cornwall, who was killed at Dundee on Oct. 23, was proved in London on Jan. 9 by Dame Caroline Symons, the widow, and George Ernest Hawkins, the executors, the value of the estate being £13,619. The testator devises his freehold property at Hatt to the use of his wife for life, and then for his children, but charged with the payment of £100 per annum to his sister Elizabeth Caroline Symons while a spinster. The residue of his personal estate he leaves to his widow.

The will of Mr. Edward Miller Street, J.P., of St. Martins House, Chichester, who died on Nov. 5, was proved on Jan. 1 by George Edward Street, the son, and Richard Sidney Dendy, the nephew, the executors, the value of the estate being £9174.

The will of Mr. Clement Charles Rix Spelman, of Newark, late Mayor of that town, who died on July 16, was proved on Dec. 29 by Frederic Ollin Taylor and Frank Burton, the executors, the value of the estate being £13,100 4s. 9d.

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**HALFORD'S**

Makes a Perfect Curry  
Immediately  
of Hot or Cold Meat.

SHOULD BE  
IN EVERY STORE  
CUPBOARD.



TRADE MARK.  
As used in their  
Celebrated  
Curried Fowl, Rabbit,  
Prawns, &c., &c.,  
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**HALFORD'S**  
**INDIAN CURRIES.**

**CURRY SAUCE**

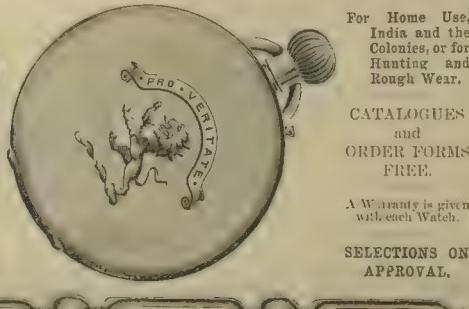
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20 MONTHLY PAYMENTS of £1 5s.

**BENSON'S**

RENNED  
COLD KEYLESS  
£125  
"FIELD" WATCH  
English Lever, Half Chronometer,  
Breguet Sprung and Adjusted.  
BEST LONDON MAKE.  
IN HUNTING, HALE-HUNTING, OR  
CRYSTAL GLASS 18-ct. GOLD CASES



For Home Use,  
India and the  
Colonies, or for  
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Rough Wear.  
CATALOGUES  
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ORDER FORMS  
FREE.

A Warranty is given  
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SELECTIONS ON  
APPROVAL.

18-ct. Gold Chains to match Watch, £10, £15, and £20.

Largest Stock in London.

62 &amp; 64, LUDGATE HILL, E.C., &amp; 25, OLD BOND ST., W.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.** ALL OUR WATCHES, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, PLATE, &c., can be had  
upon "The Times" Encyclopedia System Monthly Payments of £1 and upwards.

M. Decourcelle's French original and now presented, not at the Princess's, but at the Adelphi, and "How London Lives," another piece manipulated by Mr. Shirley from the Paris stage and reproduced at the Princess's. The former, of course, is the strongest and most affecting of recent sensational dramas, and, happily, Miss Kate Tyndall, Miss Sydney Fairbrother, Mr. Edmund Gurney, and Mr. Ernest Leicester are enabled to resume their old parts with the old effect. "How London Lives," too, has the inestimable advantage of Mr. Charles Warner's artistic but intensely emotional acting, and the "star" is supported by such capable players as Mr. Creagh Henry, Miss Homer, and Miss Grace Warner.

The palatial new London Hippodrome in Cranbourne Street, Leicester Square, opened with brilliant success by Mr. Moss on Monday, is surely the most magnificent circus in the world. In spaciousness and comfort, in golden splendour and in the rich beauty of the ruby-red proscenium, the perfection of good taste, it is unrivalled. In judicious variety and general excellence, the inaugural performances were worthy this handsomest of hippodromes. Herr Seeth's wonderful manipulation of a score of trained lions; superb exhibitions of the *haut école*; amusing clowning, and clever juggling are crowned by a merry comic piece devised by Mr. Henry Chance Newton, entitled "Giddy Ostend," introducing that most diverting of drolls, "Little Tich," and those human seals the Finney Family, whose swimming evolutions in the aquatic ring elicited deserved admiration.

**APPLES MAKE CIDER****BUT****PEARS MAKE SOAP****To Escape Influenza**

Is not easy, even for the most robust, because in nearly every constitution there is some weak spot which this disease has an inexplicable faculty of searching out and fastening on to. A cold or chill starts it into activity, hence the necessity of keeping the system in a state of defence. Extra strengthening diet is what is required **in addition** to the usual routine of meals.

Lemco (the genuine Liebig Company's Extract, signed J. v. Liebig in blue) is an unequalled strength-builder. Each pound contains the concentrated distinctive properties of 40 lb. of lean beef. To be taken between breakfast and lunch, and again before going to bed. Sixteen breakfast cups in a 2-oz. jar.

**Liebig Company's Extract**

To distinguish from all other so-called Liebig's Extracts, the genuine Liebig Company's Extract is now labelled with the initials of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co.

LEMBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO.



# The Sphere.

***The Great New Illustrated Weekly Newspaper***

EDITED BY CLEMENT SHORTER.

**PRICE SIXPENCE.**

THE first number of **THE SPHERE** will be published on January 27, and will be obtainable of all Newsagents and Booksellers, and at all the Railway Bookstalls.

THE **SPHERE** will contain the most interesting pictures of the War in South Africa, from Sketches and Photographs by our Six Special War Artists.

THE **SPHERE** will be a bright up-to-date paper for the home.

THE **SPHERE** will be printed by **Messrs. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE**, the Queen's Printers, on fine paper, and will be got up in all respects in the very best style.

THE **SPHERE** will spare no expense to illustrate all current events of interest in the finest and most artistic manner.

THE **SPHERE** will take its place in the front rank of Illustrated Newspapers, and will be a distinct advance in Illustrated Journalism.

THE **SPHERE** will not be overcrowded with advertisements. It will appeal to everyone who can afford to take in a sixpenny weekly paper.

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*A number of the most distinguished Newspaper Artists, and of the most famous Writers of the Day, will contribute to THE SPHERE.*

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MAX PEMBERTON.  
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HEDLEY FITTON.  
M. GREIFFENHAGEN.  
JAMES GREIG.

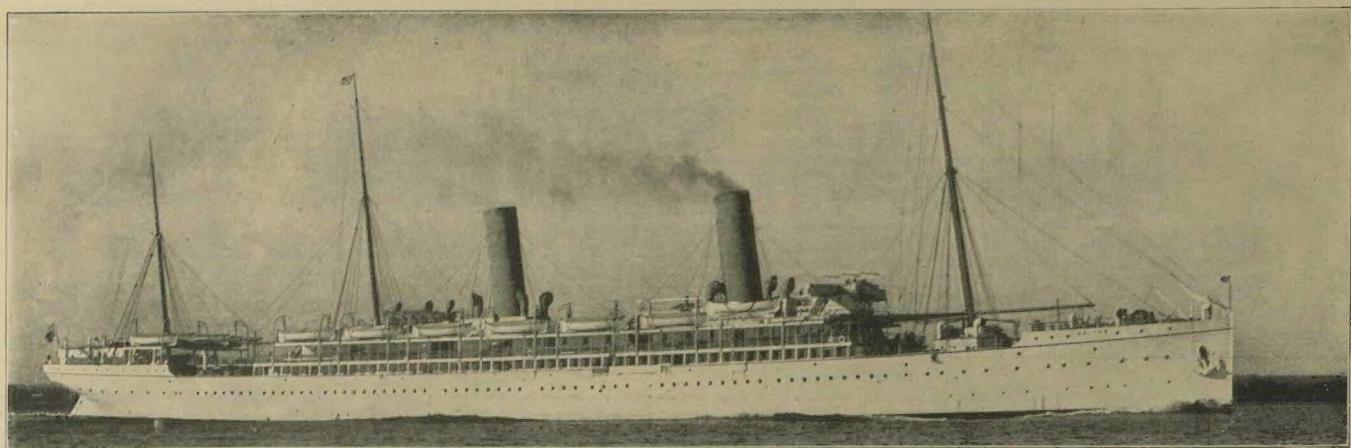
MISS CHRIS HAMMOND.  
DUDLEY HARDY, R.I.  
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JOHN HASSALL.  
G. GRENVILLE MANTON.  
PHIL MAY, R.I.  
SIDNEY PAGET.  
WAL PAGET.  
CARTON MOORE PARK.

J. BERNARD PARTRIDGE,  
R.I.  
ROBERT M. PAXTON.  
FRED PEGRAM.  
JOSEPH PENNELL.  
ERNEST PRATER.  
CHARLES ROBINSON.  
LINLEY SAMBOURNE.  
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SOLOMON J. SOLOMON, A.R.A.  
LANCELOT SPEED.  
E. J. SULLIVAN.  
LANCE THACKERAY.  
HUGH THOMSON, R.I.  
F. H. TOWNSEND.  
EDGAR WILSON.  
T. WALTER WILSON, R.I.  
W. B. WOLLEN, R.I.

Every Newsagent can supply it if it is ordered AT ONCE. He can procure all that may be required if he orders AT ONCE, but he cannot ensure this after the date of the publication.

**For a faithful Pictorial Record of the War see THE SPHERE.**



Phot. Symonds.

THE STEAM-SHIP "BRITON," ONE OF THE VESSELS CONVEYING THE CITY IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

*Part of the detachment sailed on board the "Garth Castle," the rest on the "Briton." As the latter vessel moved away, the band of the Hants Volunteer Artillery struck up a lively air. Then came "Auld Lang Syne," sung by all the thousands on the quay and all the hundreds on the vessel.*

if Lady Butler's  
in with the recognition in  
once well in the running, and her election would  
but a fitting honour bestowed upon a distinguished  
painter.  
**What a boon** that clever invention, Amiral Soap,  
has been to ladies inclined to emboint! Instead of  
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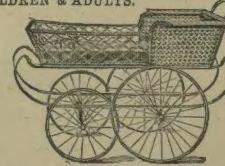
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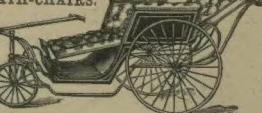
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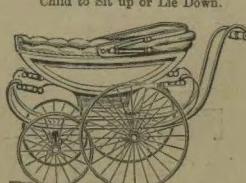


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and spectacle. Apart from the excision of the epilogue, due to the engagement of an unsuitable and unpoetic Puck, he has preserved in his three acts an unusually large proportion of the original text; he has committed the romantic characters of the story to the hands of young, thoughtful, and ambitious players, and he has contrived an interpretation of the farcical episodes which is altogether droll and delightful. No small matter, too, has he secured quite a galaxy of feminine beauty for his cast. Miss Julia Neilson, a majestic Oberon, always posing gracefully, reciting with proper artifice, and singing at need with refinement; Mrs. Tree, a Titania somewhat monotonous in voice and gesture, but ravishingly pretty in her delicious butterfly gown; Miss Miriam Clements, an Amazon Queen of truly opulent charm—these were sufficiently attractive. But what could be a happier contrast than the Hermia of Miss Sarah Brooke, dark, piquant, petite, and all in

pink, and the Helena of Miss Dorothea Baird, a vision of blonde and divinely tall loveliness in heliotrope, both young actresses, novices as yet, showed intelligence and a sense of character, though their treatment of their lines was far too leisurely. With these two are paired Mr. Lewis Waller, who should prove, when his cold is gone, an ideal Lysander, and Mr. Gerald Lawrence, whose Demetrius copied Mr. Waller's methods. But, really, after allowing due praise to that sound veteran, Mr. Collinson's, Egeus, the most striking acting success is made by Mr. Tree himself, who suggests amazingly well the unconscious buffoonery of the immortal Bottom. Fortunately the actor-manager is supported in his greatest Shakespearean rôle by an able band of assistant comedians, notably among whom are Mr. E. M. Robson and Mr. Franklin McLeay. Even the cockneyed and pantomime Puck of Miss Louie Freear scarcely marred a pleasant ensemble and a dainty entertainment.

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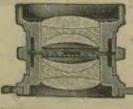
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